AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 13, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring initially to Fig. 1, a query clustering system 100 is illustrated in accordance with an aspect of the present invention. The system 100 includes a data storage 110 that stores a plurality of data items 120 to be displayed at a user interface (not shown). Such items 120 can include documents, files, folders, images, audio files, source code and so forth that can appear in various viewable states at the user interface which is described in more detail below. The items 120 are also associated with various properties (*e.g.,* metadata) describing such aspects as an item's type (*e.g.,* image, document, spreadsheet, binary, and so forth), date created, people associated with the item, location, category, user-defined property, and so forth. An ~~aggegator~~ aggregator 130 collects the items 120 and associated properties and presents the items to a property analyzer 130 that performs an analysis of respective items and properties. For example, such analysis can include automatically determining a score for various possible clustering scenarios or potential groupings for items.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

In one example of automatic clustering, a default top-level clusterization can group items by item type. In a user study, it was found that a first level grouping by *item type* is useful and well understood by the users. However, it was also found that a second level clusterization by another property is not obvious and difficult to discover. Thus, one aspect of the present invention is an automatic selection of a clusterization property. The problem can be stated as follows: Given a[[s]] starting set of items, and a set of item properties that can be used for grouping, which property offers the best clustered results? By best or optimized clustered results, it is a goal to provide a uniform grouping of items into a moderate number of clusters.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 9 illustrates semi-collapsed groups 900, whereas a group 1000 is shown in an expanded state in Fig. 10 when selected from the groups 900. Fig. 10 also depicts the group 1000 in a semi collapsed state at 1010. When presenting clusters (or other ways to group the items together[[,]]) another question is how the clusters are visualized on the screen. Typical ways to visualize groups is to show some representation of the group as a whole (collapsed view), or the collection of all the items in the group (expanded view[[.]])_ In a standard Windows representation, with the folder list on the left and the item list on the right, can be thought of as an expanded view for the currently visible folder and a collapsed view for all other folders. Subfolders of the current folder are typically shown in a collapsed view, even if the thumbnail of the subfolder may contain a collage of a few items inside it. Sometimes more then one expanded group may be visible concurrently or when the items are shown grouped into stacks.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

A second advantage is that the collapsed state still provides direct one-click access to the few visible items. Assuming the visible items were selected by their "importance" to the user (*e.g.,* most recent, or most often accessed in the past[[,]]) the visible items are those <u>for which</u> [[that]] the user is most likely looking [[for]]. For example, to print a picture recently sent to somebody, the user can scroll to *Pictures* group and the file should be right on the top of the list (as the one of the most recently accessed[[.]])<u>.</u> This may be compared to the current viewers – if the picture thumbnail is shown in the folder icon, the user would still need to open the folder to access the file. At the end, the squeezed view is about half way between the collapsed and expanded ones: it tries to balance viewing and manipulating groups as whole with an access to individual items.